



## FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.

## Information to Correspondents.

## Enquiries From Abroad About a Cotton Factory.

NO. XCX.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: A New York gentleman having recently seen a communication of the undersigned in your paper, setting forth the advantages of a cotton factory in this city, wrote me a letter of enquiry concerning it, and requesting that I should give him fuller information on the subject. I will state that he is engaged in the cotton factory business, is thoroughly informed as to its management, and is prepared to invest some capital in the enterprise here if he can obtain the necessary encouragement. He is doing very well where he is, but on account of the rigorous climate of his section and his pre-disposition to a pulmonary complaint, he is anxious to change his location, and seek a home in the balmy region of East Tennessee. In this he has shown his good sense. Why should he, or any one else, in that unfriendly climate, remain there, endure its dreary winters, and fall a victim to consumption, while there is such a region as ours, into which he may escape, and find an antidote for his ailments? I am very candid when I assure him that he can find no better climate for the disease he speaks of than the climate about the city of Knoxville. It is almost a certain cure for asthma, consumption and kindred complaints. I am a little particular, on this point, because his coming to this city and investing his means, depends largely upon the favorableness of our climate. I would not mislead him for the world, nor any one else. He may, therefore, depend upon the general statements I have made touching the genial nature of our climate, and its effects upon the character of complaints alluded to.

Now the Cotton Factory. He says, "I would like to engage with other parties in the erection of a cotton mill." From this remark it would seem that he is seeking the co-operation of our citizens in the erection of such a mill, and, from other portions of his letter, I am satisfied that this is the case. It occurs to me that I can safely pledge the aid of our enterprising citizens in this matter. In a recent conversation with a large property holder, and a live and progressive man, he gave me to understand that he had already moved in the incipient work of interesting a number of gentlemen in the enterprise. He is fully aroused upon the subject, and feels its importance. One thing I know I can say, that the business men of Knoxville would be vastly in the dark—profoundly blinded to their own interests if they were to refuse such a thing. As I have often remarked, and now repeat with augmented emphasis, there is no greater need, in our city than a cotton factory. It is a matter of surprise that one has not been established long ago. The advantages of such an undertaking need not be recapitulated in this paper. They are palpable to all. I imagine the difficulty is that no one has taken the pains to give the matter a moment's attention. It is hard to draw men out of their legitimate channels of business and direct their minds to new sources of wealth and prosperity. If successful, they do not care to trouble themselves about outside operations. They are making money, and that is enough.

But the time has come when there must be a change. Broader views must prevail. Knoxville is becoming somewhat pretentious in her claims to importance, and is looking forward to a high degree of advancement. To realize these laudable expectations efforts must be put forth commensurate with all this, otherwise somebody will be sadly disappointed. Our business men have been hit some pretty hard licks in consequence of their apparent indifference to the progress of Knoxville, and their failure to back up public enterprises with their money. There is no need of this. Business men who are proverbial for conducting their own enterprises with prudence and success, may be set down, always as the best, the truest and the most solid friends of the city. If they don't act as promptly as the most ardent and sanguine may demand, they, at least, will step forward cautiously and therefore, build up firmly and securely. I have no fears, therefore, of our business men in the end. To my own mind I can perceive a growing spirit of public enterprise, and in due time it will develop itself in some practical and efficient form. It is preferable that our enterprise should go onward somewhat slowly, as, by this process, the foundations of our city will be the more securely laid and a more genuine and substantial structure thrown up.

Taking this view of the question I am prepared to give our New York friend the most earnest and positive assurance that, if he will visit our city, survey the ground, make the acquaintance of our capitalists and give them the exact measurement of himself, he can succeed.

ALONZO DANTE.

SENATOR SCHURZ in his speech in the Senate favoring the expulsion of Senator Caldwell, quoted the New York Times and Harper's Weekly as proof that the Republican press was alive to the dangers of the country. The press has been right on several subjects upon which Congress has been wrong.

The full returns from New Hampshire show that the Republicans have elected two Congressmen out of three, a gain of two. That does not seem to indicate any frigidity or decay of party strength.

## STUDYING CENSUS STATISTICS.

We have before us a copy of the *Courier-Journal* containing a table of statistics, showing an exhibit of the great industries of the country, as appears from the census of 1850, 1860 and 1870. It is a source of pleasure as well as of profit, to every one interested in the astonishing progress that has marked our history during the last quarter of a century. In every State the amount of capital invested in manufacturing enterprises has doubled and in most of them have quadrupled and even more, in the time mentioned.

In Tennessee we have very justly acquired the character of sluggards. While other States have made rapid strides on the highway to fortune, we have slept the sleep of a Rip Van Winkle. But even here, the exhibit is by no means discouraging. In 1850 we had 2,887 manufacturing establishments, employing 12,039 hands, with a capital invested of only \$8,527,729. In 1860 we had 2,572 establishments, giving employment to 12,528 hands, with a capital of \$14,426,261. This was while we were yet cursed with the institution of slavery, that deranged our whole labor system, and caused capital to flow in unnatural and unprofitable channels. In the next ten years our State suffered from the ravages of war. During a great portion of the time, large hostile armies were quartered upon us, eating up our substance and destroying property by the hundred thousands. Society was deranged, men were disheartened, and nothing was done to improve our material interests. More than half of that decade was worse than lost to Tennessee. But with all this, our industries have very materially increased. Our manufacturing establishments in 1870 were 5,317, furnishing employment to 18,467 hands, with a capital invested of \$15,595,295. This was three years ago, and in that time, we are safe in saying, our industries have increased more than one-half. There is at least \$20,000,000 of capital now invested in manufacturing in Tennessee. Taken by itself, this does not look so bad. But if we compare Tennessee with Rhode Island, it does not appear favorable to us. Our territory would make 40 States as large as Rhode Island and have a remnant left. Our population is a little less than six times that of Rhode Island. While in 1870 Tennessee had 15,595,295 employed in manufacturing, Rhode Island had \$96,557,322, or more than four times that of Tennessee. Twenty years ago, Rhode Island had three millions less employed in manufacturing than Tennessee has now. In less than twenty years Tennessee ought to have more than a hundred millions employed in using the wealth and power nature has given us. Will we have it? There is no reason why we should not.

We now have a population of a little more than a million-and-a-quarter. Our territory is sufficient, as Hon. J. B. Jeap said in an able speech before the Legislature a few days ago, on the Immigration question, to support a population of eight millions, or one-fifth of the entire population of the United States.

Tennessee is bound to become a great State. We may hold her back, and clog the wheels of progress so far she is concerned during the present generation, but when we are dead and gone, a thrifter and more enterprising population will take our places and push her forward if we neglect to do so now. If we fail to do our duty, we will in good time be cut down as cumberers of the ground, and men will take our places who do not understand our advantages, and understanding them will reap a rich reward.

It will do us good to take the census tables, bearing on population, industries, &c., and compare our State with others. See how others have moved forward, then, in a dispassionate manner, inquire into the causes that have led to their prosperity. Let us inquire into the causes for our snail-like pace, and see if in the future we can not improve the matter.

SERIOUS apprehensions are felt in France, it is said, for the health of President Thiers. He can not sleep and gives evidence of being over-worked. His mental powers have been over-taxed. He is in the seventy-seventh year of his life, and consequently not as vigorous as a man should be who has so many cares as he. The people of the United States, especially, feel an interest in seeing his life preserved until the success of a French Republic is assured. M. Thiers seems to be the man for the place he occupies. He possesses the confidence of the French people, and there are few men in that country whose efforts for the Republic would meet with the same favor as his. With his death the imperialists would make a desperate effort to get control of France, and with a fair show of success.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## FROM NASHVILLE.

## The Funding Bill in the Lower House.

## Eloquent Speech by Hon. L. C. Houk.

## The Brownlow Fully Government Recognized.

## Reputation Strongly Hinted At.

NASHVILLE, March 15th.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Chronicle. The funding discussion to-day brought out the full intellectual strength of the House.

Mr. McFarland made a fine speech. It was considered, however, that Judge Houk made the ablest argument and most powerful speech of the session. He spoke for two hours, though feeble, and was listened to with marked attention. Democrats and Republicans alike congratulated him at its close, and many said it was and should be the proudest act of his life to plead so eloquently for the honor of his State. The vote stood 45 for and 22 against its passage.

The debate lasted three days and was spirited and angry. Some of the Memphis delegation were much chagrined and disappointed and during the discussion a position was assumed tending to repudiation.

It is James' Senate bill, with McConnell's and Houk's amendments, providing against the Torbett issue war bonds, and "sich." It settles the question of repudiation, recognizes the so-called Brownlow government and denies the legality of Isham G. Harris' bogus legislature and its acts. It includes the school fund in the form of certificate in the sum of ten million five hundred thousand five hundred and twelve dollars.

The Senate consumed the day in the discussion of House amendments.

## FOREIGN.

## GLADSTONE STILL PERISTS IN HIS RESIGNATION.

## Defeat of the Irish University Bill.

LONDON, March 12.—The scene in the House of Commons last night when the defeat of the Ministry on the Irish University bill was announced is indescribable. The excitement in the gallery and on the floor was intense, while the opponents of the measure indulged in tumultuous cheers over its rejection. Among the distinguished personages in the strangers' gallery, which was crowded during the debate, were the Prince of Wales, Princess Louise and Prince Christian. The Scotch and Welsh members supported the bill. The Catholics were unanimous in their opposition to it. After the announcement of the result Gladstone arose and said: "The vote just given is certainly of a grave character, as the House never wishes to continue its deliberations when the existence of the Government is in doubt. I move an adjournment until Thursday." The motion was carried.

LATER—2 P. M.—Gladstone waited upon Her Majesty Queen Victoria at Buckingham palace, at noon to-day, to tender his resignation.

BERLIN, March 12.—The German parliament convened in this city, to-day. His majesty, Emperor William, opened the session in person. In his speech, he said he believed that the negotiations now in progress would result in the entire evacuation of France by the German troops at an earlier day, than had been heretofore expected.

It is probable that Disraeli will be summoned to form a new Ministry.

## English Ministerial Affairs—Carlisle Successes, &amp;c.

LONDON, March 14.—The London morning journals contain no information of a more definite character in relation to the Cabinet crisis than that forwarded to the United States in last night's dispatches. A belief is entertained that Gladstone will resume the Premiership.

A Paris special says that on Monday last President Thiers sent a note to Berlin through Count Von Arnim, in which he says the French Government proposes to complete the payment of the first half of the fourth milliard indemnity by the last of April, and to further pay two hundred and fifty millions with financial guarantees and that the final evacuation of the French territory is to begin on the first of September.

## English and Spanish Advances.

LONDON, March 17.—Gladstone has again interviewed the Queen. It is probable that Gladstone will remain Premier with an unchanged Cabinet.

Gladstone has returned to London. The *Echo* says: Mr. Gladstone has not withdrawn his resignation. The *Echo* believes that the formation of the ministry is still in the hands of the Conservatives.

MADRID, March 17.—The Government has received official information of the defeat near Pamplona of the united Carlists bands, led by Olla Perula and Descego, by the force of Spanish troops under Gen. Castaño. The insurgents were completely dispersed.

The Spanish Government has advised that three thousand Carlists concentrated at Vera have been routed.

N. L. Wither & Son, whisky dealers, &c., Louisville, Ky., were burned. Loss, \$55,000.

## WASHINGTON.

## THE PRESIDENT NOMINATES HIS CABINET.

## Richardson Succeeds Secretary Boutwell.

## The Conservatives to Control the New English Ministry.

## RICHARDSON SUCCEEDS BOUTWELL IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

## No Other Cabinet Changes Made.

## Speculations Regarding the New Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A Cabinet meeting was called by the President this morning for the purpose of considering a new nomination to the Senate, the President being desirous of completing this business in order that the Senate may adjourn *sine die* at its convenience. All the members of the Cabinet were present, with the exception of the Postmaster General, who was represented by Mr. Marshall, the Acting Assistant.

Saint Patrick's day is being celebrated by a large procession of the benevolent societies attached to the Roman Catholic churches. A banquet is to be given in the evening. The day is calm and bright, and many houses are decorated with flags and evergreens, including the residence of General Sherman, where the green flag is conspicuous among the profuse display of American bunting. Full 25,000 were in the Saint Patrick procession.

The following nominations were made to-day: Wm. A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury and all the other incumbents; John Goforth, Assistant Attorney General of the United States; E. W. Barber, Assistant Postmaster General; H. F. Herriot, Collector of Customs for Georgetown, South Carolina; John E. Collins, Collector of Customs for Brunswick, Ga.; Thos. L. James, Postmaster at New York; Chas. M. Wilder, Postmaster at Columbia Court House, South Carolina; B. A. Bazemon, Postmaster at Charleston, South Carolina; Peter Casey, Postmaster at Vicksburg, Miss.; J. Deloach, Postmaster at Memphis; E. R. Bliss, Postmaster at Columbus, Miss. General Young, of Georgia, has been quite sick but is convalescent now.

## Nominations Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The following confirmations were made by the Senate to-day:

David B. Parker, Marshal of the Eastern District of Virginia. Also, the following postmasters: Eldridge L. Worst, Key West, Fla.; Robert Blair, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; John D. Lewis, Pulaski, Tenn.; A. G. Sharp, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Wm. Rule, Knoxville, Tenn.; James P. Baird, Columbia, Tenn.; Mrs. Julia Woolfork, Jackson, Tenn.; A. E. Blount, Cleveland, Tenn.

Wm. T. Early, of Virginia, and W. T. Akerman, of Georgia, are among the West Point Visiting Board.

In the Senate, Caldwell occupied the day.

In 1862, a law was passed by Congress, imposing direct taxes on property in the insurrectionary districts, and on the 8th of June, 1872, a law was passed giving parties interested the right to redeem the property in default of payment of the tax on their paying the tax with interest and expenses of sales.

The first case under the latter law is that of William Sinclair, of Baltimore, who having complied with its requirements has, under an order of the Secretary of the Treasury, obtained a certificate of release of the quimby property in Florida, and he is now again in possession of it.

The Attorney General has received a dispatch from Detective Whitley stating that the postmaster and county offices have been driven from Lake City, Florida. The ring leader of the affray has been arrested. The Federal officials are investigating the affairs.

The Southern claims has been passed upon by the Commission. For this an appropriation has been made aggregating \$20,000 distributed among about one thousand claimants, mostly in Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama. Deducting eight larger cases, the average is four hundred dollars.

## HOME NEWS.

## The Peace Commissioners Outwitted by Capt. Jack.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Capt. Jack, of the Modocs, appears to have out-generaled the Peace Commissioners and soldiers. It is thought he has maneuvered so as to get into the country east of the seat of war, where for hundreds of miles no cavalry could follow, and if he escapes to the Pitt River country, he will find plenty of cattle.

SACRAMENTO, March 12.—The entire Republican ticket is elected.

BOSTON, March 12.—George S. Boutwell was elected United States Senator to-day in the convention of the two Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature. The whole number of votes cast was 275, of which Boutwell received 152, H. T. Dawes 115, Geo. B. Loring 2, J. K. Tarbon 2, William Whiting 2, C. G. Green 2. Boutwell was declared elected.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The loss by the fire in Bowery, New York, is \$50,000, divided among small dealers who lose from \$3,000 to \$10,000. Insurance \$25,000.

The soldiers captured thirty-five horses from a party of Modocs. They would have killed the Indians, but only for peace negotiations. Captain Jack wants to talk but is advised that Canby cannot control his soldiers who captured the horses and four children.

The Agricultural Works of Quincy, Illinois, is burned.

Heavy mail robberies are reported between St. Louis and New York.

## Fire at Ogdensburg—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

OGDENSBURG, March 17.—The block bounded by Water and Catharine streets and the river was burned. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—The case of Rev. Dr. L. D. Huston, charged with gross immorality and licentiousness, which has excited such deep interest in the community and the entire Methodist Episcopal Church South for the past year or more was concluded this morning in the session of the Baltimore annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Shortly after the meeting of the Conference this morning, Bishop Doggett presiding, enquired if the committee in the case of Rev. Dr. Huston was ready to report. The chairman, Rev. Dr. Register, responded they were, and handed the following, which was read by the Secretary:

"BALTIMORE, March 14, 1873. The committee to whom the case of the Rev. L. D. Huston was referred, beg leave to report we have come to the conclusion that the charge of immorality is unanimously sustained, and that said L. D. Huston has been expelled from the Methodist Episcopal Church South."

Bishop Doggett then asked if any of the representatives of Dr. Huston appealed from the decision? Dr. Register said that Dr. Roselle, as counsel for Dr. Huston, had intimated his purpose to appeal to the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. All the papers in the case were then handed over to the Secretary of the Conference. Bishop Doggett then said: "According to the report of the committee L. D. Huston is expelled from the Methodist Church, South, upon the charges as reported and that is an end of this solemn matter."

## Telegraphic Summary.

The horse disease checks the military operations in Arizona.

The troops are closing in on Captain Jack and some hope he will come to terms without a fight.

John D. Page, of Vallejo, who is on bail for illegally opening letters, shot himself and wife dead.

The opening speech at Oakes Ames' home oration closed thus: "Our guest is the man who knows how to build a railroad and don't lie."

Inspector Perry reports the destruction of two illicit distilleries with ninety hogsheds of mash, in Gaston county, North Carolina.

It is thought that Gen. Howard's treaty with Cochise will result in a Mexican claim of five or six million dollars of special damages.

## Legislative Summary.

In the Senate yesterday, among the new bills introduced were the following: To declare the prosecution of the business of a barber on Sunday, a misdemeanor; explanatory and amendatory of Senate joint resolution to provide for the trial of causes on the Supreme Court docket for the middle division of the State. Senate resolution authorizing the Governor to pay a certain reward to J. H. Puckett and others, for the arrest of the Jenkins brothers on the charge of murder, was adopted. The bills relative to redistricting the State, having been made the special order for 11 o'clock, they were taken up, the House bill being first considered. The Fifth District was so amended as to include the new county of Moore. The question then being upon the final passage of the bill, it failed for want of a constitutional majority, by a vote of 12 to 11. Subsequently the vote was reconsidered and the bill passed its third reading.

In the House, new bills were introduced by Mr. McAdoo, to increase the Governor's salary to \$5,000 per annum; by Mr. Eikel, to repeal section 1594 of the Code; by Mr. Trousdale, to provide for filling vacancies in the office of Judge of the Law Court of Nashville, making it lawful to select a citizen of Sumner county; by Mr. Tate, to provide for taking the privy examination of non-resident married women; by Mr. Ferguson, to provide for the repudiation, distribution and preservation of the decisions of the Supreme Court; joint resolution of Mr. Kerr, that the General Assembly hold its session till Tuesday, April 2, lies over; the mechanics' lien law on third reading failed for want of a constitutional majority.

House bill (an important one) on third reading, to provide for the sale of lands for taxes due to the municipal corporations, making the State back-taxes Commissioner *ex officio* Commissioner for his corporation, passed.

## Grassy Valley Items.

Grassy Valley presents a lively aspect now. As many as four or five plows may be seen operating on one farm at the same time, and from this we may expect an abundant oats harvest, if the season is favorable. But very little has been done preparatory to the coming corn crop, the cause of which, I suppose, is due to the severity of the winter, and the recently heavy rains.

Our farmers have hulled out quite a quantity of clover seed this winter and spring. I do not know the exact number of bushels threshed, but you can form a tolerably earnest idea, when I tell you this, that about twenty-five bushels will have been sown, by the last of the month in our immediate neighborhood. The present wheat crop, though having been considerably chilled by the last hard freeze, is reviving and the fields are assuming their greenish appearance once more. Notwithstanding this, some of our farmers fearful of a failure, still retain a large portion of their last year's crop, refusing two dollars a bushel.

Our young folks, who are ever jovial, energetic, undespising and believe in enjoying life, enter in themselves about every fortnight at a sociable, at which the Grassy Valley string band never fails to discourse sweet music.

INDUSTRY.